1959 No. 1556

The Livestock Rearing Land Improvement Grants (Standard Costs) Regulations, 1959

Made - - - -	3*rd September*, 1959
Laid before Parliament	10*th September*, 1959
Coming into Operation	17*th September*, 1959

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by section 1 of the Agricultural Improvement Grants Act, 1959(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, hereby make the following regulations :—

1. These regulations which may be cited as the Livestock Rearing Land Improvement Grants (Standard Costs) Regulations, 1959, shall apply throughout the United Kingdom, and shall come into operation on the 17th day of September, 1959.

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them :—

" approved " means approved by the Minister ;

" the Minister " means, in relation to England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and, in relation to Scotland, the Secretary of State ;

" of framed construction " means, in relation to a building, constructed in such a manner that the roof is supported on stanchions, pillars or posts independently of the walls ;

" of traditional construction " means, in relation to a building, constructed in such a manner that the roof is supported on load-bearing walls ;

" work " means a work of a description specified in the first column of Part I of the First Schedule to these regulations.

(2) In these regulations, any work referred to by a number means the work so numbered in Part I of the First Schedule to these regulations ; and, in relation to such a work, " requirements " means the requirements there set out as respects that work.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3.—(1) Where—

(*a*) any operation which may be treated as an improvement for the purposes of the payment of improvement grants under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts, 1946 to 1959(c) is begun after the coming into operation of these regulations, and

(*b*) any work comprised in the operation is carried out in accordance with the requirements set out as respects that work in the second column of Part I of the First Schedule to these regulations,

(a) 7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 31. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(c) 9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 73, 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 18, 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 23, 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 72, 7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 31.

the cost of the work for the purpose of paying such grant shall, if the applicant for a grant so elects, be taken to be an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in respect of that work in the third column of the aforesaid Part I:

Provided that the amount so calculated shall, in any of the circumstances referred to in Part II of the First Schedule to these regulations, be varied in accordance with the provisions there set out relating to the circumstances.

(2) Where any building or any material used in connection with any work is a building of a type or material of a kind referred to in the Second Schedule to these regulations, the building or material, as the case may be, shall conform to the general conditions therein set out in respect of such building or material.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this twenty-second day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State this twenty-fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

Home,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

We consent this third day of September, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Martin Redmayne,
P. E. O. Bryan,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

Where any rate set out in this Part of this Schedule in respect of any work is a rate per unit of measurement, any fraction of a unit shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the cost of that work.

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
	BUILDINGS		
1. Totally enclosed general purpose building	The building shall be of traditional or framed construction and shall have a minimum width of 15′ 0″ and a minimum height of 8′ 0″ between floor level and the eaves. Adequate doors, windows and roof lights shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area	
		(*a*) if of traditional construction	
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet	13 3
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet	10 0
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8 6
		(iv) thereafter	7 0
		(*b*) if of framed construction (including foundations)	
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet	12 0
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8 0
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet	7 0
		(iv) thereafter	6 0
2. Open-fronted building of traditional construction	The building shall have a minimum width of 18′ 0″ and a minimum clear height of 8′ 0″ at the open front. Adequate natural lighting and outlet ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area	
		(*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet...	10 0
		(*b*) for the next 2,000 square feet...	8 0
		(*c*) for the next 2,000 square feet...	7 6
		(*d*) thereafter	6 6

3. Cowhouse	(*a*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction. Brick, concrete or tubular steel stall divisions and concrete or stoneware mangers shall be provided as necessary. (*b*) The building shall have a minimum height of 8′ 0″ to the eaves, and adequate doors, windows and roof lights shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building. An adequate water supply, with all necessary equipment, shall be provided and adequate arrangements made for the disposal of floor drainage to a suitable outfall.	Per cow (*a*) with feeding passage (i) for the first 12 cows ... 57 0 0 (ii) for the next 12 cows ... 43 0 0 (iii) thereafter ... ... 40 0 0 (*b*) without feeding passage (i) for the first 12 cows ... 51 0 0 (ii) for the next 12 cows ... 37 0 0 (iii) thereafter 34 0 0
4. Dutch barn or covered part of cattle yard or implement shed of, in each case, framed construction (excluding foundations)	(*a*) Where the frame includes stanchions of— (i) rolled steel joists, the stanchions shall be— (*a*) not less than 6″ × 3″ in the case of a building with a span not exceeding 21′ 0″ and a height not exceeding 16′ 0″ to the eaves; (*b*) not less than 7″ × 4″ in the case of a building with a span exceeding 21′ 0″ and a height exceeding 16′ 0″ but not exceeding 18′ 0″ to the eaves; (*c*) not less than 8″ × 4″ in the case of a building with a span exceeding 21′ 0″ and a height exceeding 18′ 0″ to the eaves. (ii) tubular steel, the frame shall be constructed in accordance with an approved design. (iii) timber, the frame shall be constructed of sound sawn timber in accordance with an approved design or, in approved cases, of round timber. (iv) precast reinforced concrete, the frame shall be constructed in accordance with an approved design. (*b*) The frame may be constructed partly of one and partly of another of the aforementioned materials in accordance with an approved design. (*c*) Roof principals and purlins shall be included in the design and shall be of steel, concrete, timber or aluminium alloy spaced at distances appropriate to the roof covering material used. (*d*) The gable ends shall be sheeted down to eaves level with galvanised corrugated steel, corrugated asbestos cement or other approved material.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) with 2 rows of stanchions ... 5 3 (*b*) with 1 row of stanchions ... 4 9 Plus for each square foot of floor area (*a*) not in excess of the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 9 (*b*) exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 2,500 square feet 6

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
FOUNDATIONS FOR BUILDINGS OF FRAMED CONSTRUCTION			
5. Foundations for stanchions of steel, concrete or aluminium alloy	The foundations shall be constructed as specified in British Standard 1754: 1951.	Per upright	3 15 0
6. Foundations for timber stanchions erected on concrete	The foundations shall be of concrete and of dimensions below ground as specified in British Standard 1754: 1951. The timber stanchions shall not be embedded in the concrete but shall be secured either to two lengths of steel channel or to a concrete spur or spurs of a size to suit the timber. The channels or spur or spurs shall be embedded not less than 2′ 0″ deep in the concrete foundations and shall rise up the timber stanchions above ground level to an approved height. The stanchions shall be securely bolted to the steel channels or concrete spur or spurs using an approved type of timber connector throughout.	Per upright (*a*) with steel channels ... ... (*b*) with concrete spur or spurs ...	5 0 0 3 15 0
7. Foundations for timber stanchions embedded into the ground	The holes shall be not less than 4′ 6″ deep and shall be dug out by manual labour; at the bottom of each hole there shall be placed a pad of concrete 6″ thick on which the stanchion shall rest. The soil shall be replaced in layers, each layer being well rammed.	Per upright	1 5 0
WALLING, RAILING, CLADDING AND RENDERING			
The rates specified in relation to works 8 to 12 inclusive and 14 include the foundations and any necessary doors, windows, damp-proof course and ventilators.			
8. Brick walling	The walling shall be constructed of good quality bricks, bonded, set in mortar and pointed as required.	Per square yard (*a*) 4½″ thick... ... ... (*b*) not less than 9″ thick ... ... (*c*) not less than 11″ thick with 2″ cavity...	1 0 0 1 18 0 2 2 0

9. Concrete block walling	(*a*) The walling shall be constructed of precast concrete blocks set in mortar. The blocks may be solid or hollow and shall in all cases comply with British Standard 2028: 1953. (*b*) If hollow concrete blocks are used below ground level or are liable to side pressure, all cavities in the blocks so used shall be filled with concrete as the work proceeds. Where it is necessary to provide a good degree of weather resistance or insulation, walling of hollow concrete blocks shall be rendered externally, in the manner specified in the requirement for work 15 or shall be constructed in two thicknesses of block with a continuous cavity between them.	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4½″ but less than 6″ thick ... ... 18 0 (*b*) not less than 6″ but less than 9″ thick ... ... 1 4 0 (*c*) not less than 9″ thick ... ... 1 16 0 (*d*) not less than 11″ thick with 2″ cavity... ... ... 1 18 0
10. Mass concrete walling...	The walling shall be constructed of concrete poured into shuttering and thoroughly tamped down.	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 6″ but less than 9″ thick ... ... 1 4 0 (*b*) not less than 9″ thick 1 16 0
11. Precast concrete panel walling ...	The panels shall be reinforced as necessary and shall be not less than 1½″ thick.	Per square yard 1 16 0
12. Rubble stone walling	The walling shall be not less than 18″ thick and constructed of good stone set in mortar.	Per square yard 1 10 0
13. Tubular steel railing	The railing shall be of galvanised steel tubing of not less than 1¼″ nominal outside diameter supported by uprights of timber, steel or concrete of approved dimensions not more than 6′ 0″ apart and set in concrete.	(*a*) Per foot run of railing ... ... 2 0 (*b*) Per upright... ... ... 10 0
14. Cladding	(*a*) The cladding shall be of corrugated galvanised steel sheeting, approved asbestos cement sheeting, corrugated aluminium alloy sheeting, weather boarding not less than ¾″ thick or plywood not less than ¼″ thick bonded with resin of weather and boilproof grade and brushed or sprayed externally with an approved wood preservative. (*b*) Where there is a risk near floor or ground level of cladding being rotted, corroded or fractured, and the Minister so requires, the bottom of the cladding shall overlap the top of a dwarf wall of brick, concrete or stone high enough to keep the cladding clear of such risk.	Per square yard 18 0
15. Rendering new buildings	The rendering shall be ¾″ thick and shall be applied in two coats, each ⅜″ thick, using mortar of a suitable mix.	Per square yard 5 0

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
MANGERS			
16. Mangers for cattle yards	The mangers shall be constructed of brick, concrete or other approved material and shall be permanently fixed to the structure. They shall be not less than 2′ 9″ overall from front to back and shall have concrete or stoneware linings.	Per foot run	2 0 0
CONCRETING			
17. Concreting	... ...	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4″ but less than 6″ thick ... ... (*b*) not less than 6″ thick	 9 6 14 3
EXCAVATION AND HARDCORE FILLING			
18. Excavation	... ...	Per cubic yard	7 0
19. Hardcore filling	Broken brick, stone or any other approved material shall be used.	Per cubic yard	15 0
DRAINAGE OF FARM YARDS AND BUILDINGS			
20. Salt-glazed stoneware piping laid on the trench bottom	Trenches shall be excavated to proper falls and gradients and the pipes shall be jointed in cement and laid in straight runs with all necessary bends and junctions. Excavated material shall be replaced and consolidated and the surplus removed.	Per yard (*a*) with 4″ diameter pipes... ... (*b*) with 6″ diameter pipes... ...	 12 6 15 6

			£	s.	d.
21. Cast-iron piping laid on the trench bottom	The work shall be carried out as specified in the requirement for work 20 save that the pipes shall be jointed in lead.	Per yard (*a*) with 4″ diameter pipes... ... (*b*) with 6″ diameter pipes... ...	1 1	4 15	0 6
22. Concrete bed for salt-glazed stoneware piping or cast-iron piping	The bed shall be of concrete at least 6″ thick to the full width of the trench and shall be laid to falls. The piping shall be haunched with concrete.	Per yard		4	0
23. Jointed pitch-fibre piping	Trenches shall be excavated to proper falls and gradients and the pipes shall be jointed and laid in straight runs with all necessary bends and junctions. Excavated material shall be replaced and consolidated and the surplus removed.	Per yard (*a*) with 4″ diameter pipes... ... (*b*) with 6″ diameter pipes... ...		8 17	6 0
24. Unjointed piping	The piping shall be constructed of 4″ diameter unglazed earthenware or porous concrete pipes and shall be laid on the bottom of a trench to an average depth of 1′ 6″. Otherwise the work shall be carried out as specified in the requirement for work 20, save that where necessary the piping shall be surrounded with shingle or clinker before the excavated material is replaced.	Per yard (*a*) not surrounded with shingle or clinker ... ... (*b*) surrounded with shingle or clinker		4 5	0 0
25. Manhole or inspection chamber ...	The manhole or chamber shall have a minimum surface area of 6 square feet. It shall comprise 9″ brick or solid concrete block walls on a foundation of concrete 4″ thick, and the internal brick faces shall be rendered with a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand. All necessary traps, bends, channels and junctions shall be provided, and shall be benched with fine concrete. The inspection cover shall be of reinforced concrete or other approved pattern.	Per manhole or chamber	10	0	0
26. Trapped or inspection gully for disposal of soil and surface water drainage from buildings	The gully shall be of glazed stoneware made to an approved pattern. A galvanised or coated iron grating shall be provided with a diameter of at least 6″ if round, or at least 6″ along each side if rectangular. Outlet pipes shall be at least 4″ in diameter. The gully shall be set on a concrete base, haunched with concrete and connected to the drainage system.	Per gully	1	10	0

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
27. Trapped gully for disposal of yard drainage	The gully shall be a glazed stoneware inspection gully of an approved pattern and shall be provided with a heavy pattern hinged galvanised or coated iron grating with a diameter of at least 10″ if round, or at least 9″ along each side if rectangular. Outlet pipes shall be at least 4″ in diameter. The gully shall be connected to a drainage system and have a minimum depth of 12″, and shall be set on a concrete base and surrounded with concrete.	Per gully	3 0 0
28. Septic tank, cesspool, liquid manure tank or catchpit	The side walls shall be of brick, solid concrete blocks or mass concrete having a minimum thickness of 9″, or of reinforced concrete or spun concrete tubing. The walls shall be set on a 6″ concrete base and, where they are of brick or concrete blocks, shall be rendered internally with a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand. The cover shall be of reinforced concrete. There shall be provided an approved means of access and, as necessary, fresh air inlets.	Per cubic foot of gross capacity ...	11 0
29. Soakaway	The required area shall be excavated and filled with broken brick or stone. The soakaway shall have a minimum capacity of 1 cubic yard.	Per soakaway	1 3 0
	ROADS		
30. Soil cement road	The road shall be constructed according to an approved technique and only after a test of the soil has demonstrated its suitability for stabilisation with cement. A double bituminous surface dressing shall be applied as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 31.	Per square yard (including double surface dressing)	6 0

31. New road made with broken stone or ungraded materials	(*a*) The surface of the land shall be trimmed and shaped to the width required with the minimum amount of disturbance; all soft wet pockets shall be cut out to the necessary depth and filled with hard material, well rammed; any areas of loose soil shall be compacted. The broken stone or ungraded materials shall be spread evenly in two layers of approximately equal thickness to produce, after compaction, a total thickness of approximately 6″. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted. Where the resulting surface is of open texture, it shall be blinded with suitable fine material and re-rolled. (*b*) When a bituminous surface dressing is required, it shall be applied in accordance with an approved modern technique. The binder may be hot tar, hot cutback bitumen or cold bitumen emulsion.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... ... 5 0 (*b*) each surface dressing 1 0
32. Improving existing road with broken stone or ungraded materials	(*a*) The existing surface shall be reshaped to even falls. All weak places shall be strengthened, major inequalities of profile remedied and depressions filled with suitable material thoroughly compacted. The surface shall then be covered evenly with material which shall be thoroughly compacted to a thickness of not less than 3″. (*b*) Surface dressings, if required, shall be applied as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 31.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... ... 3 0 (*b*) each surface dressing 1 0
	SHEEP PENS AND DIPPING BATHS	
33. Sheep pen fencing	(*a*) The fencing shall have not less than 3 rails and shall be of wood or other approved material. If of wood, it shall have the following minimum dimensions: posts 5′ 0″ × 3″ × 3″; rails 3″ × 1″. (*b*) The posts shall be sunk not less than 1′ 6″ in the ground and shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 4′ 0″.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 rails ... ... 8 0 (*b*) each additional rail 1 0
34. Sheep pen gates	The gates shall be soundly constructed of wood or other approved material and shall be of suitable size.	Per foot of width 11 0
35. Sheep dipping bath	The bath shall be of concrete not less than 6″ thick and of a size and shape suitable for the flock.	Per gallon capacity 2 1

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.
	FENCES, HEDGES AND WALLS	
36. Strained line wire fence	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Straining posts: if of wood, 7′ 0″ long and, if round, 7″ in diameter at the top, or, if sawn, 6″ × 6″; if of reinforced concrete, 6′ 9″ × 5″ × 5″. Struts: if of wood, 6′ 0″ long and, if round, 4″ in diameter at the smaller end or, if sawn, 4″ × 4″; if of reinforced concrete, 6′ 0″ × 4″ × 3″, resting on a concrete base plate 10″ × 10″ × 2″. Intermediate posts or stobs: if of wood, 5′ 0″ long and, if round, 3″ in diameter at the top or, if sawn, 3″ × 3″; if of any other shape, to have an area of 7 square inches at the top; if of reinforced concrete, 5′ 9″ long and 4″ × 4″ at the base. Galvanised wire: if plain, No. 8 standard wire gauge or in the case of wire with a tensile strength of not less than 70 tons per square inch, No. 10 standard wire gauge; if barbed, 4 point with barbs not more than 3″ apart. Galvanised staples: for wood posts, No. 8 standard wire gauge 1½″ long; for reinforced concrete posts, hair-pin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length suitable for the post. Strainers: 12″ × ⅜″ galvanised eye bolts or other approved type of equivalent strength. (*b*) *Erection* Straining posts shall be sunk not less than 3′ 0″ in the ground and placed at each change of direction or acute variation of level and on the straight at intervals of not more than 150 yards. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 9′ 0″ from centre to centre except where otherwise required by the Minister. Line wires shall be strained tightly between straining posts: plain wire shall be attached thereto by galvanised strainers at both ends; barbed wire may be stapled to straining posts or attached thereto by galvanised strainers at one or both ends. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 3′ 6″ to the top wire.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires ... ... 3 0 (*b*) each additional line wire ... 3

37. Strained line wire fence (dropper pattern)	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Straining posts, struts, intermediate posts or stobs, galvanised wire and strainers shall be as specified in the requirements for work 36. Droppers: Length to be not less than 2½″ longer than the distance between the wires to be covered; if of wood, to be split chestnut pales or sawn battens; if of metal, to be of an approved design. Galvanised staples: for wood posts, No. 8 standard wire gauge 1½″ long; for wood droppers, No. 12 standard wire gauge 1″ long; for reinforced concrete posts, hair-pin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length suitable for the post. (*b*) *Erection* Straining posts shall be erected and line wires shall be strained and attached to posts as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 36. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 24′ 0″. Droppers shall be securely attached to each wire and so spaced that each wire is attached to a dropper or to an intermediate post or stob or to a straining post at intervals not exceeding 6′ 0″. Droppers shall be kept clear of the ground. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 3′ 6″ to the top wire.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires ... ... 2 0 (*b*) each additional line wire ... 3
38. Woven wire fence	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Straining posts, struts, galvanised wire, galvanised staples and strainers shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for work 36. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for work 36, save that they shall be not less than 5′ 6″ long when used with a 45″ roll. 45″ roll: 8 horizontal wires; top and bottom wires No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; vertical wires 12″ apart. 36″ roll: 6 horizontal wires; top and bottom wires No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; vertical wires 12″ apart. 32″ roll: 8 horizontal wires; top and bottom wires No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; vertical wires 6″ apart.	Per yard run (*a*) with 45″ roll ... ... 4 0 (*b*) with 36″ roll ... ... 3 6 (*c*) with 32″ roll ... ... 4 6 (*d*) each line wire above or below the roll 3

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
38. Woven wire fence—*continued*	(*b*) *Erection* Straining posts and intermediate posts or stobs shall be erected and spaced as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 36, save that straining posts shall be placed at intervals of not more than 165 yards. Horizontal wires of the woven wire and plain line wires shall be strained tightly between straining posts and attached thereto by galvanised strainers at both ends. Barbed line wires may be stapled to straining posts or attached thereto by galvanised strainers at one or both ends. The height of the fence from the ground shall be in accordance with the style of fence used and the number of additional line wires, if any.	£ s. d.
39. Wooden post and rail (nailed) fence...	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Posts 6′ 6″ long; if sawn, of not less than 5½″ × 2½″ section; if half-round, two posts from a log with a diameter of not less than 6″ when barked and peeled. Rails, if sawn, 3½″ × 1½″; if half-round, two rails from a pole with a diameter of not less than 4″ under bark at the thinner end. Nails: 4″ × No. 9 standard wire gauge. (*b*) *Erection* Posts shall be spaced at intervals not exceeding 6′ 0″ from centre to centre and shall be sunk not less than 2′ 6″ below the ground. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 3′ 6″ to the top of the top rail.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 rails ... ... 12 0 (*b*) with 4 rails 14 3
40. Quickthorn hedge (excluding fences)	The plants, not less than 1′ 6″ high, shall be set in a prepared bed, with not less than eight plants to the yard, staggered, in a double row, or four plants to the yard in a single row; the rows shall be 6″ apart and the plants 9″ apart in rows. They shall be effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits and hares unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood.	Per yard run (*a*) with double row of plants ... 3 6 (*b*) with single row of plants ... 2 6

41. Protective fence for quickthorn hedge or shelter belt	(*a*) The fence shall be either— (i) a strained line wire fence as specified in work 36 with 3 or 4 line wires; or (ii) a woven wire fence as specified in work 38 with 36″ roll and 1 line wire above. (*b*) Proofing against rabbits and hares shall be added unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood. The proofing shall consist of galvanised wire netting of not more than 1¼″ mesh, not less than 42″ wide and of a gauge not thinner than No. 18 standard wire gauge, either buried to a depth of not less than 6″ or lapped horizontally on the ground towards rabbit attack and kept down by earth sods spaced not less than 12″ nor more than 18″ apart, and fastened to the supporting fence with tie wire of a gauge not thinner than No. 18 standard wire gauge or special fasteners or by twisting the top mesh round a wire of the supporting fence.	Per yard run (*a*) (i) strained line wire with 3 line wires ... ... 3 0 (ii) strained line wire with 4 line wires ... ... 3 3 (iii) woven wire with 36″ roll and 1 line wire above ... 3 9 (*b*) proofing against rabbits or hares 2 3
42. New dry stone wall	The wall shall be built to a height of not less than 4′ 6″ and shall be in accordance with the best standard and design of the district.	Per yard run 12 0

GATES AND GATE-POSTS

43. Gate	(*a*) The gate shall be not less than 3′ 9″ high overall before hanging and shall be soundly constructed of wood, steel tubes, steel tubes and flat bars, steel angles or steel angles and flat bars. The irons for wooden gates and the hinges and latches for steel gates shall be of a type and strength commonly used to hang field gates. (*b*) A metal gate which is not galvanised shall receive one coat of an approved priming paint and one other coat of a suitable paint, or two coats of bituminous paint. (*c*) The gate shall be hung in a workmanlike fashion to swing and latch easily.	Per foot of width (*a*) of wood ... ... 11 0 (*b*) of galvanised steel tubes or galvanised steel tubes and flat bars (i) for the first 11′ 0″ ... 18 6 (ii) thereafter ... ... 13 0 (*c*) of painted steel tubes or painted steel tubes and flat bars (i) for the first 11′ 0″ ... 14 0 (ii) thereafter ... ... 9 0 (*d*) of steel angles or steel angles and flat bars 9 0

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
44. Gate-post	(*a*) The post shall be of wood, reinforced concrete or metal. If of round wood, it shall have a minimum diameter of 8″ at the top or, if of sawn wood or reinforced concrete, it shall measure not less than 7″ × 7″. A wooden or reinforced concrete post shall be sunk not less than 3′ 6″ in the ground. (*b*) A rolled steel beam shall have a flange width of not less than 4″ and shall be embedded in concrete to a depth of not less than 2′ 6″. (*c*) A metal post supplied by a maker of metal gates shall be embedded in concrete to a depth suitable to its length.	Per post ... ... £ 1 s. 16 d. 0
	CATTLE GRID	
45. Cattle grid, installed, including excavation, ramps, supporting walls and guard fencing but excluding by-pass, gate and gate-posts	(*a*) Minimum dimensions: Length between the faces of the supporting walls (in direction of road) 8′ 6″; Width between the faces of the supporting side walls 8′ 0″; Depth (from under-side of bars to floor) 10″. (*b*) Bars shall be galvanised tubes of not less than 2″ nominal outside diameter or rolled steel joists of not less than 3″ × 1½″ or of other approved material of equivalent strength spaced 5″ clear of each other. There shall be not less than three intermediate supporting walls of timber, concrete, brickwork (rounded off in each of the foregoing cases where they meet the bars), metal or of a combination thereof. Guard fencing shall be of a design that will contain the type of stock kept and shall be erected immediately over the faces of the supporting side walls. On poorly draining soils an outlet for water from the pit shall be provided. (*c*) A grid to the above requirements set on the road surface with ramps at each end will be acceptable.	Per grid... ... ... 33 0 0

SHELTER BELT

46. Shelter belt (excluding fences) ...	Except where otherwise approved the shelter belt shall be established as follows:— All rough vegetation shall be cleared and burnt. The area shall be well drained and effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits and hares unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood. The plants shall be transplants of approved species not less than 9″ and not more than 1′ 3″ high; the roots shall not be allowed to become dry or exposed to the air before or at the time of planting and the plants shall be stored in soil. The rate of planting shall be not less than 1,750 plants per acre. 1 ounce of ground mineral phosphate shall be applied to each plant at the time of planting.	Per quarter of an acre	8 5 0

PART II

1. Where—

(*a*) professional advice or assistance is obtained by the applicant for the grant in connection with the carrying out of any work specified in the first column of the following Table or of any other work which is ancillary to the carrying out of the first mentioned work, and

(*b*) the proportion which any charges incurred in respect of any such advice or assistance, or, if the Minister considers such charges excessive, such part of them as having regard to all the circumstances he approves as having been reasonably incurred, bears to the total cost of the work, and of the ancillary work, if any, calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations, is not less than the percentage specified in respect of the work in the second column of the said Table,

the total cost calculated as aforesaid may be increased by such specified percentage.

TABLE

Work	Percentage
Totally enclosed general purpose building, open-fronted building of traditional construction or cowhouse.	7½
Covered part of cattle yard (of framed construction), concrete road, soil cement road, new road made with broken stone or ungraded materials, improving existing road with broken stone or ungraded materials, sheep dipping bath or shelter belt.	5
Dutch barn or implement shed, of framed construction in each case.	2½

2. If, for the carrying out of any of the works 1 to 3 inclusive, the erection of any wall is unnecessary by reason of the work being constructed as a lean-to, or as part of or adjacent to any other construction, the cost of the work calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations shall be reduced by 36s. in respect of every square yard of wall so rendered unnecessary.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the extent of any walling rendered unnecessary shall be calculated by multiplying its length by a figure made up of its height (from ground level to the eaves or, in the case of a gable end, to the point midway between the level of the eaves and the highest point of the roof) plus two feet.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

General Conditions

1. *All materials used in any part of a work*

No materials shall have been previously used; all materials shall be of good quality and in a suitable condition.

2. *Buildings of traditional construction*

(*a*) Foundations shall be constructed of concrete, reinforced where necessary.

(*b*) Walls shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for works 8, 9, 10, or 12, as may be appropriate.

(*c*) Load-bearing walls shall be at least 6″ thick (9″ if of brick), constructed where necessary with piers of brick, stone, concrete or concrete blocks at suitable intervals.

(*d*) Where roof trusses are used they shall rest on piers of brick, concrete or stone bonded into the walls and having a sectional area of not less than 9″ × 13½″.

(*e*) Except where otherwise approved, all walls shall have a damp-proof course of an approved type.

(*f*) Roof members of approved dimensions shall be constructed of steel, timber, concrete or other approved material.

(*g*) Roof coverings shall be of tile, slate, cedar shingles, galvanised corrugated steel, corrugated asbestos cement, aluminium alloy or other approved roof material, insulated where necessary for livestock.

(*h*) Floors shall be designed in accordance with the needs of the buildings and shall be constructed of chalk, rammed earth, hardcore, concrete or other approved material, save that in the case of work 3 the floor shall be constructed of concrete and insulated where necessary for livestock. Where insulation is unnecessary, the thickness of concrete shall be not less than 4″.

(*j*) Adequate gutters, downpipes, gullies and drains shall be provided to convey rain-water from roofs to soakaways or other places of disposal.

(*k*) All structural or other steelwork, unless galvanised, shall be painted with two coats of bituminous or other approved paint; the first coat to be applied before erection and the second during or after erection but before any sheeting is fixed.

(*l*) Adequate means of ventilation shall be provided where necessary.

3. *Buildings of framed construction*

(*a*) The framework shall be constructed of steel, timber, concrete or aluminium alloy or of a combination of any of those materials and shall be of the portal or the curved or triangulated truss type; if curved of triangulated trusses are used, the uprights supporting the trusses shall be either stanchions or posts of any of the aforementioned materials or pillars or piers of masonry, brick or reinforced concrete.

(*b*) Infilling walls or cladding shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for works 8 to 12 inclusive or 14, as may be appropriate.

(*c*) Foundations for stanchions shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for works 5, 6 or 7, as may be appropriate.

(*d*) Sub-paragraphs (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of paragraph 2 of this Schedule shall apply to buildings of framed construction as they apply to buildings of traditional construction.

4. *Galvanised steel*

The gauge shall be not less than 18 where galvanised steel is used for guttering; not less than 20 for rain-water downpipes and fittings; not less than 22 for roof coverings; and not less than 24 in all other cases.

5. *Aluminium alloy sheeting*

The gauge shall be not less than 22 where aluminium alloy sheeting is used for roof coverings; and not less than 24 in all other cases.

6. *Asbestos cement*

Asbestos cement used for sheeting shall be at least ¼" thick.

7. *Mortar*

Mortar shall be made of a mix of 1 part cement, 2 parts hydrated lime and 9 parts sand, the parts to be by volume; except—

(*a*) in the case of brickwork, when it shall be either of that mix or of a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand, or of any other approved mix;

(*b*) in the case of concrete block walling in an exposed situation, when it shall be of a mix of 1 part cement, 1 part hydrated lime and 6 parts sand;

(*c*) in the case of rendering, when it shall be either of that mix or of any other approved mix.

8. *Concrete*

Concrete shall be made of a mix of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts broken stone or gravel; or 1 part cement and 5 parts all-in ballast; the parts to be by volume in each case. The aggregates shall be suitably graded.

9. *Wood*

All round, half-round and cleft wood, and all sawn wood except that from the heartwood of oak, larch, sweet chestnut, yew or western red cedar, shall be preserved with creosote or other approved preservative if it is—

(*a*) in contact with the ground or manure; or

(*b*) exposed to the weather and unpainted; or

(*c*) enclosed in brickwork, masonry or concrete; or

(*d*) liable to remain damp for long periods; or

(*e*) inadequately ventilated.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the method of preservation shall, unless otherwise approved, be impregnation under pressure or by hot and cold treatment in an open tank.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

The Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts, 1946 to 1956 provide that grants may be made towards schemes for the improvement of livestock rearing land. The Hill Farming Act, 1946 provides in section 2 that the amount which may be paid by way of an improvement grant in respect of the cost of any work is one half of the cost of that work so far as approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or the Secretary of State, as having been reasonably incurred. The Agricultural Improvement Grants Act, 1959 provides that the Ministers, with the consent of the Treasury, may make regulations providing that the cost of any work specified in the regulations instead of being the actual cost of the work shall, if the applicant for a grant so elects, be taken to be such amount as may be specified in the regulations. These regulations prescribe that if an applicant for grant so elects, the cost of a work for the purposes of grant shall be an amount calculated by reference to the "standard costs" set out in the first schedule.